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[Jan. 1, 1848] TODD & CRITTENDEN

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1848.

Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian Church.

Journal was read by the Clerk.

A message from the House, by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

A message from the Governor, nominating Ed. M. Samuels, to be Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for Kentucky, in the State of Missouri. The rule requiring the message to lie on the table one day, being suspended, the nomination was then confirmed.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators English, Rice, James and Slaughter, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills and resolutions correctly enrolled.

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill from the House to amend an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Union White Sulphur Springs Company; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend an act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the town of Morganfield; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, for the benefit of John B. Embree, of Monroe county; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend an act incorporating the Paris Fire Company; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to legalize the proceedings of the County Court of Whitley; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, authorizing the Woodford County Court, to lay an additional levy on slaves, for a certain purpose; read and passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the same committee, a bill from the House, appropriating the vacant lands in Wayne county, to Common School purposes in said county, and for other purposes; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend the charter of the Licking River Bridge Company; read and passed.

Mr. RICE, from the same committee, a bill from the House, to amend an act incorporating the town of Midway, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration; concurred in.

Also, a bill from the House, to increase the powers of the trustees of the town of Versailles; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to incorporate the town of Piketon; read and passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill from the House, to incorporate the town of Ringgold, in Pulaski county; read and passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, a reply of the Board of Internal Improvement, to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information respecting the claim of Spotswood Mills; referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. WALKER, a bill from the House, to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the town of Uniontown, in Union county; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Fleming county; read and passed.

Also, a bill allowing W. W. Edwards, of Fulton county, to import a slave; read and passed.

Mr. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, a bill from the House to divorce Jesse Fitzgerald; read and passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from the Internal Improvement committee, a bill to extend the Franklin and Crab Orchard turnpike road, with an amendment; amendment concurred in. The question being on engrossing and reading the bill a third time, it was decided in the negative by a vote of 20 yeas to 13 yeas.

Also, a bill to authorize the County Court of Nicholas to subscribe stock in the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road; read and passed.

Also, the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the Senate, That the committee on Internal Improvement have and they are hereby invested with powers to send for persons and papers in the matter of the petition of Richard Pemberton and others.

Mr. EVANS, from the committee on Education, a bill to incorporate the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery, in the city of Louisville.

Mr. HOBBS addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and Mr. EVANS in favor of it. (Their remarks will appear hereafter.)

The question being upon engrossing the bill and reading it a third time, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 18 yeas to 10 yeas.

Leave was granted to Mr. TODD to introduce a bill to incorporate the Lexington Female High School; referred.

Also, to Mr. MARSHALL, a bill for benefit of Green county; referred.

Special Orders of the Day.

A bill to connect the Louisville and Crab Orchard Turnpike Road with the Kentucky river Navigation; appropriating \$1,000 annually for five years, for this purpose.

Mr. WALL offered an amendment, appropriating \$1,000 annually for five years, to the completion of the Carlisle and Sharpsburg Turnpike, and \$1,000 annually for five years, to the completion of the Cynthiana and Millersburg Turnpike Road; rejected.

Mr. DRAFFIN made some remarks in favor of the bill, and Mr. HEADY against it.

The question being on engrossing and reading the bill a third time, the Yeas and Nays were demanded and resulted, Yeas 8, Nays 27.

Mr. WALL moved to re-consider the vote rejecting the third reading of the bill, to incorporate the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery; lost.

On motion of Mr. FOX, the further consideration of the Apportionment Bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Mr. McKINNEY of the committee on Enrollments made a report.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Haggard, Grubb, Grundy, Boulware, Hardy, Wolford, Collins and Garnett, which were appropriately referred.

The bill regulating proceedings in Chancery, which was under consideration when 12 o'clock arrived yesterday, came up in order at this time and was passed.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. MOORE—Judiciary—a bill to legalize an order of Fayette County Court; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the law regulating the appointment of Constables; read, when

It was discussed by Messrs. Moore, Newell, Speed and Haggard.

Mr. T. D. BROWN offered to amend by way of an engrossed rider, providing that the Constable should reside in the district for which he was appointed; adopted.

It was then further discussed by Messrs. T. D. Brown, Hughes, Bush and Elliott against, and Christopher and Hardy in favor.

Mr. HARDY moved to re-consider the vote by which the amendment was adopted; carried, and the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. HARRELD offered to amend by way of engrossed rider, that the Constable should keep his office in his district.

Mr. BOWLING said, in his county the Constables of some portions of the county remote from Russellville kept their offices in Russellville, much to the dissatisfaction of the residents of their districts, and he desired the amendment to be adopted in order to remedy the evil.

Mr. ELLIOTT said that in his county the Constables had no offices except their *hats*, and if that chance to blow off, their offices were gone.

Mr. HUGHES moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table till the first day of June.

The yeas and nays being called, it was carried, 51 to 41.

Mr. A. YOUNG—Religion—a bill to incorporate the Covington Female College; read and passed.

Also, a bill to divorce Eliza Cowen; read and passed.

Also, a bill to divorce Elizabeth A. King; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to divorce Joseph L. Craft; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to divorce Sarah Lane and others; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to divorce Evelina Adams; read and passed.

Also, a bill to divorce Edward R. and Elizabeth Sumpter; read and passed.

Also, a bill to divorce Hugh and Rebecca Kirkpatrick; read, when

Mr. HUGHES called for a statement of the facts in the case, as he could not vote for any case blindly.

Mr. A. YOUNG made a statement of the facts on the bill.

Mr. CHILTON said he had received several letters from different parts of his county, protesting against the time of the Legislature being consumed in passing bills for divorces, and he felt bound to show his constituents his position on that question; and also to show them he was consuming the time of the House, and he should therefore call the yeas and nays on the passage of this bill. He said that it was argued in this case, that the parties were clever and respectable persons, if so, let them live together.

Mr. BULLOCK said he was opposed to granting divorces at all; but the House had instructed the committee to report against all cases that were provided for by law, and then subsequently the House had instructed the committee to report in favor of all cases of merit. He supposed the latter instructions were given because every good looking man in the House had got a favorite divorce case. And now, if the House do not sustain the committee, he thought it had better be discharged at once.

Mr. HUGHES said he had been informed by the chairman of that committee, that he had already before him some fifty cases, and if this bill was passed, it would be a precedent for the others. He wished to make a test question out of this case, and if this was passed, he would not raise his voice against any subsequent case. He was willing to show his constituents the position he occupied.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER said the House had given instructions to the committee to report in favor of all cases of merit; the committee had investigated this case, and reported a bill, and he hoped that farther time of the House would not be consumed by the call of the yeas and nays or otherwise.

Mr. HARDY made a statement of the condition of the parties, one of whom he was well acquainted with, and also with the facts, and he thought the bill ought to pass.

Mr. BARLOW said he was acquainted with both of the parties, and the merits of this case, and he could assure the House that it was a meritorious one, and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. BUSH remarked that he was opposed to granting divorces, as was well known by the members on this floor, but he could not permit this bill to pass without entering his solemn protest against the practice of this House, resolving itself into a judicial tribunal to try and determine causes between parties praying for a divorce. Gentlemen can now see the effect of virtually rescinding a resolution he had the honor to offer in the early part of the session. Sir, you open the door for all manner of cases, and nearly every member on this floor has a divorce case, and they will all make out good cases; he saw letters coming up here almost daily, remonstrating against this thing of the Legislature's dissolving the marriage relation against the Divine law of God, as written in his Holy word. He remarked that he had the greatest respect for the gentleman from Monroe, and he would not oppose his bill as a local measure, but he thought it remarkably strange, that this gentleman and lady, possessing so many fine qualities, could not live together. He hoped the House would meet this case promptly and put a stop to this kind of Legislation.

The matter was further discussed by Messrs. ELLIOTT and HARRIS, when 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker announced the

Orders of the Day.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. HARRIS in the Chair, on the bill giving an action of trespass to the widow and infant children of persons killed.

Mr. COLLINS said he hoped gentlemen would discuss this bill upon its merits, and not attribute to it those features which were not of the bill nor in the bill. He briefly alluded to the remarks of the gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Towles,)—the Patrick Henry of the House; to which

Mr. TOWLES as briefly replied, declining to recognize the applicability of the title, although it came from a source that he much respected, and which was almost always right.

Mr. SMITH advocated the bill at length upon the grounds that it would afford a means of subsistence to the widow and children of him who had been unlawfully deprived of his life, and also, that it would have a tendency to prevent the commission of crime.

Mr. HANSON said he was not bound down by any icy precedent, but when ages have rolled around and a law has stood the test of time, and when the learning of our ancestral law-givers has sanctioned a law from the earliest antiquity, and it still remains unchanged, it is at least strong evidence that it is right, and we should be slow to make a change. He thought that the passage of this bill would in some cases enable a poor widow to obtain the wealth of a man who may have slain her husband in such a manner, that it was a justifiable homicide. He was opposed to the bill on account of the injustice it would frequently work to innocent parties, and also upon principle. He would submit to the House, if it was right that a widow should be paid a com-

pensation for the loss of her husband, if it was not also right, in cases where the husband had been a worthless man, and an expense and torment to his family, that the widow should be liable to the slayer of her husband to the amount she was thus benefited.

In Connecticut, a State distinguished for its jurisprudence, its wise laws and orderly people; the sagacity of its people have not yet seen the necessity of such a law as this, and is Kentucky now to present a new doctrine in criminal law? He was opposed to allowing the mourning weeds of a weeping widow, and the cries of orphan children, and the blood of a murdered father, being brought into a scale to bear down against property. He discussed the bill at length.

Mr. HAMILTON trusted the House would not allow this bill to be turned into ridicule by the recommending of such amendments as were proposed by the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Hanson.) He advocated the bill at length upon the ground that it was the duty of every government, to enact those laws which would have the greatest tendency to prevent the commission of crime; that the passage of this bill would add another preventative to the commission of the crime of murder and manslaughter; that it would operate as a check upon the commission of crimes in the country; that it would also operate as a compensation, although poor and vastly inadequate, for the loss of the head of the family; that there were three penalties prescribed as a punishment for crime—the loss of life, of liberty, and of property; and that the greater number of those penalties that were brought to bear upon any one crime, would have a proportionate effect in preventing its commission.

The SPEAKER, (Mr. J. F. Buckner,) was opposed to the bill on the ground that it was, in effect, substituting a pecuniary penalty for the gallows and the Penitentiary. That if this law should pass, it would give two punishments for one offence—a criminal and a pecuniary one; both suits might be pending at the same time—the one by indictment, the other a civil suit; and which would be tried first? The criminal would obtain a continuance of the criminal prosecution, until he could have the civil suit tried; and if he happened to be mulct in damages by that suit, he would use it as an argument to the jury, on his criminal trial, that he should not be convicted, for he had already been sufficiently punished by the verdict in the civil suit; and it would be the means of clearing him from the criminal punishment; thus substituting the civil, for a criminal penalty. He opposed the bill at length.

The bill was further discussed by Mr. Speed, against, and Mr. Christopher, in favor.

Mr. WINTERSMITH'S amendment to strike out, was then adopted.

Mr. TOWLES moved to amend by adding, that in all cases, the real and intrinsic value of the husband should be the measure of damages, and evidence of the value should be allowed to be given; but withdrew it on request.

Mr. COLLINS then moved to amend by adding that no suit for the recovery of damages should be tried until the criminal prosecution was determined.

The SPEAKER thought the amendment was unconstitutional, for every case was to be tried when ready, and every man was entitled to justice "speedily without delay," &c.

Mr. HUGHES advocated the bill at length, reviewing the arguments advanced by the opponents of the bill, and he denied the charge thrown out in regard to juries of this Commonwealth being swayed from their oaths by sympathy or gold.—He advocated the bill upon the grounds that it was but an act of justice and humanity to give this action to the widow that she might obtain a verdict, not as a compensation for the blood of her husband, but as a means of educating her orphan children who had been unlawfully deprived of their father and protector. He said the opponents of the bill had contested it well and ably and had met it at all points, and he hoped that the committee would now vote upon the bill.

Mr. CHILTON moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House; carried.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the House do now adjourn; the yeas and nays being called, it was lost; 15 to 66.

Mr. J. BROWN moved to lay the bill and the amendments on the table. The yeas and nays being called, it was carried; 45 to 37.

The House then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 8 P. M.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the annual appropriations for the payment of the Indian debt, and another providing for a loan of thirteen millions, exclusive of five millions previously appropriated to supply the deficiency in the Treasury for the fiscal year.

Mr. Vinton said he had supposed that the discovery of the error of seven millions in the treasury report would obviate the necessity of immediate action on this bill; but he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the increased war expenditure rendered immediate action indispensable.

We wish to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact, that while the Secretary was urging the action, his report, after a delay of two months, had not yet been printed, and the printer had informed the committee that the Secretary had several times taken the manuscripts away, for the purpose of making alterations.

Mr. McKay urged immediate action.

On motion, the morning business was laid aside, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Downs, being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate at some length in favor of the bill.

The Speaker called on the several States for resolutions and petitions, when a number, mostly unimportant, or of a local character, were presented.

Mr. Vinton explained the cause of the delay in printing the Secretary's report, which was not entirely satisfactory to all the members, and a long discussion ensued.

A communication was received from Mr. Walker, proposing to reduce the loan to twelve millions, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A resolution passed after much debate, to close debate on President's message at two o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 8 P. M.

In the Senate the bill allowing further time to satisfy the claims for bounty lands for military services during the war with England was taken up.

Mr. Rusk, in order to make the bill more acceptable, offered an amendment, which was to make a compromise as to the time of extension. He supported the amendment at some length, pointing out its advantages.

After much discussion, the amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Miller's resolutions, calling upon the President for information relative to the imposition of duties on goods shipped by the United States to Mexico, were adopted.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Douglas defended the bill earnestly, and contended that it ought to pass. He replied to the objec-

tions that had been urged against it, stating that immediate and prompt action was the soonest way to secure a permanent and honorable peace with Mexico.

Mr. Bell has the floor for to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Goggin, resolved itself into committee of the whole and proceeded with the reference of the President's message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Goggin replied to several Democratic speeches, and was very severe in his remarks in attending to Messrs. Rhett and Bedinger.

Mr. Morse followed in defence of Mr. Polk and the war.

The question, after some further discussion, being on referring such parts of the message as relates to supplies for the support of the army, and further prosecution of the war, to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wilmot moved to amend by instructing the committee to report a bill for the purpose of raising \$500,000 annually by direct taxation till the close of the war, which was adopted—yeas 93, nays 29.

The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Colmer obtained the floor, and reviewed the war question at some length. He was interrupted on leave and interrogated by Mr. McKay.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the House adjourned.

THE ARREST OF GEN. SCOTT, is calling forth from all quarters the severest denunciation. The intelligent correspondent of the North American says:

"This proceeding is one of the most extraordinary and outrageous in the annals of any Government. The Commanding-General of our army, after a series of the most brilliant and splendid victories on record, while in the possession of the capital of the enemy, and while actively pursuing the project of the campaign, is summarily suspended from his command, and ordered to trial in the heart of that enemy's country, before a tribunal, which is an anomaly in the history of all Courts of such a character. He is not only disgraced, so far as the act of the Government can disgrace him, by depriving him of his command, but insult is added to injury, by dragging him before a body of men, without reference to the commonest decencies of the military service, and with an utter disregard of his rank and rights. I say the outrage is without parallel, and nothing but the madness and depravity of those who have perpetrated it, could convince us that we realize the facts as they have been disclosed.

The indignation of the country, and the just retribution of universal execration, must be the doom of this new and wanton prostitution of power, to the base purposes of personal and political vengeance. What is it, but a repetition of the attempt to destroy Taylor and his gallant band at Buena Vista? What is it but a continuation of that system of oppression which has been practised against every *whig* officer who has distinguished himself in this war?

Is there an American whose blood does not boil at this violent indignity? Is there one that does not feel that he ought to strike down the petty tyrant, who has stretched forth the herculean hand of power, to crush one who has given a long life of honor and usefulness to the service of his country?

Gen. Scott, presuming the operations of the campaign to be closed, applied in November, for leave to return to the United States. The result of the Court of Inquiry will not affect this application, and he may be expected home as soon as its proceedings have closed, if he determines to attend it, which is questioned, or sooner, unless the President considers it *politic* to change his views.

It can be no harm to repeat that Gen. Scott arrested Gen. Worth because he refused to communicate with the Department of War, through the Commanding General according to the recognized usage of the service. This arrest grew out of a correspondence between these two officers, in reference to an order of Gen. Scott concerning letter-writing from the camp, which the Secretary of War caused to be revived with immediate application to General Taylor for his letter to Gen. Gaines.

For the Commonwealth.

MR. EDITOR—In the reported remarks of Mr. Smith of Garrard on Tuesday, the 1st inst., on the proposition to reconsider the vote on the resolution offered by him, touching the Governor's message, I find an allusion to myself that demands notice.

Mr. Smith is made to say that "he was informed by the Assistant Secretary that the Governor desired the passage of his resolution, and that he had seen and approved it, &c."

That I made either of those statements to Mr. Smith is entirely untrue. That Mr. Smith understood me so, I am bound to believe; otherwise he would not have so represented me. But that he widely misconceived me is most certain.

The history of the matter is just this: when I learned that Mr. Smith had introduced resolutions indirectly censuring the Governor for not mentioning, by name, the dead of the Kentucky Cavalry, I went to Mr. Smith in the midst of the debate on his resolutions, and told him the movement was calculated to do the Governor injustice—that I knew the Governor's attention had been called to the matter, and that he had had it in consideration whether or not a special message was necessary or proper for the mentioning of Adjutant Vaughn's name; as his intention had not been to pass over any of the dead—and finally, that it would be more fair first to ascertain the facts by a respectful inquiry before urging an implied censure.

I did this, not by authority of the Governor, for he was at home and knew nothing of what was going on, but because Mr. Smith was an old acquaintance and friend, and I thought the information would be gratifying to him and relieve him of the belief that any injustice had been intended to the military corps, in which he had served. I did this, as I have said, not with the knowledge of the Governor, nor did I so represent it, and as soon as I found that Mr. Smith had put that construction on it, I went to him and informed him that he was mistaken.

How Mr. Smith can construe this action of mine into an assumption of *too much power*, I can't conceive. I only spoke to him of facts within my knowledge, and all with a good motive. I don't think I have to "act the Governor" whenever I address him, no matter what the subject. In fact, I don't now look upon him with a whit more awe than I did when we were associates together in the *Frankfort Debating Society*.

A. S. MITCHELL.

School Teacher Wanted.

PARENTS residing in the neighborhood of Stedman's Mill, wish to employ a SCHOOL TEACHER. Thirty Scholars can be had by a Teacher who can come well recommended—none other need apply. To such an one, however, a liberal price will be given. Apply to

E. & S. STEDMAN, Feb. 3, 1848. 2½ miles from Frankfort, on Elkhorn.

For the Commonwealth.

WINDER'S PNEUMATIC-HYDRAULIC ENGINE.—We have carefully inspected one of these engines now in operation in the third story of the Mansion House, and our examination has resulted in the conviction, that it is an important invention which must soon come into general use, and greatly increase the sum total of domestic comfort. Our own citizens have the good fortune to be conveniently and abundantly supplied with water; but, in general, this important element—so essential to comfort and to health—is obtained for domestic uses by the daily expenditure of considerable labor; whereas, by means of this engine, any family possessing a spring, well, or cistern, will be enabled, at a trifling cost, to lead the water from any distance or depth, to any height they wish, to every room in the house, and to keep it constantly at high pressure ready for use.

The pumps in general use, as is well known, consist of the suction pump, the lifting pump, and the forcing pump. In the suction pump, the water is raised to about the elevation of thirty feet by atmospheric pressure, and to heights above this, the column of water already obtained by this pressure of air, is lifted by a lever or pump handle attached to the top of the piston rod. The piston of the lifting pump works below the level of the water in the well or cistern, and the water is lifted up by it as though it were done by means of a bucket. In the forcing pump, the water is forced up to the required elevation, by pressure applied to the column of water at its lower end, by means of solid pistons worked by animal, water, or steam power. Winder's Pneumatic-Hydraulic Engine raises water to any height above the pressure of one atmosphere, by the force of condensed air acting on the surface of a receiver immersed in the well or cistern below, the condensing engine being placed at the head of the column of water.

The Engine consists of a horizontal cast-iron cylinder, fitted with a piston worked by a crank—which serves both to condense the air and to pump up the water, of an upper and lower receiver, and of two leaden pipes—the smaller one to take down the condensed air and the larger one to lead up the column of water. The lower receiver is immersed in the cistern or well; the crank is turned to fill the upper receiver with condensed air, from whence it is forced down the air pipe into the lower receiver; the pressure of this condensed air, upon the surface of the water in the lower receiver, drives up the water through the larger pipe to the pump, through which the turning of the crank pumps it into the upper receiver, from which it is drawn for use as wanted.

The pressure of the condensed air will carry the water from the upper receiver to a still greater elevation if required; and by attaching a hose and pipe to this receiver, it may instantly be converted into a fire engine.

With a pump of the capacity of half a gallon, one barrel per minute may be raised and thrown into the upper receiver, so that a few turns of the crank once a day will keep up a supply of water for a large establishment. The uses and management of the valves and spigots can easily be understood on inspection. The engine is simple in construction, occupies but little space, is strong and durable, and it can be fitted up or repaired by any tinner.

For raising water to an elevation of less than 30 feet, the engine, without the receivers

General Advertisements.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c.

It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epilepsy to be incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered from a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying, that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite Physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed; but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has been used, it has effected a permanent cure. Col. Dennis, of York, New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than nine years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract. Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to Fits for many years, and that she has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract. Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover, Russell Co., Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefited by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he has unhesitatingly prescribed it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

Curtis G. Mayberry, Esq., formerly Postmaster at Lane Mills, Crawford Co., Pa., now in New York, states that he has been afflicted with Fits for more than nine years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract. He is now happy to state that by a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for a few months, has restored him to sound health, being entirely free from all attacks of the disease.

FITS OF 25 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

Read the following remarkable case of the son of WILLIAM SCORR, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits 27 years and 6 months. After traveling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent Physicians, and expending for Medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Mr. Wm. Scorr's letter to Doctors Evans & Hart—I have spent over three thousand dollars for Medicine and Medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe, which I did. I first visited England, I consulted the most eminent Physicians, and there in respect to this case. They examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without receiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and positively incurable. I accordingly left England, and traveled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and the many testimonials, and I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone, he was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to be unable to function, is entirely restored, with the prospect of long life, of life, health and usefulness. He is now 25 years of age, and of 27 years and 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases; but thank God, he is now enjoying good health.

Now, gentlemen, faith without works I don't believe in. To say that I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I have enclosed you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt, but that you will think this an excellent, and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you, but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, (Signed) WILLIAM A. SCORR.

TESTIMONY UPON TESTIMONY.

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful Medicine, read the following letter from Doctor W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent Physicians in that place.

Guilford, Ohio, August 17th, 1846.

Brother laborer in the cause of Humanity: Dear Sir—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, ere long recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it; and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lead you a helping hand.

I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely, W. L. MONROE, M.D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CERTIFICATES.

Have been received during the past year, in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Doctor Hart's Vegetable Extract, prepared by S. Hart, M.D., New York. THOMAS & MILES, Agents, 147, Main, between 24 and 4th streets—169, Main, between 4th and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS & MILES, Wholesale and Retail Agents for the South and West, for the sale of Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for the cure of Epilepsy, to whom all communications in reference to Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post paid.

FOR SALE AT THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, The Proprietors of the same are the sole Agents for Frankfort.

G. CHAPIN, Corner of 5th and Market streets, Agent for Louisville.

DR. LLOYD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE.

At the old stand on Main Street, a full stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Glass Furniture, Paints, Varnishes, Dyes, &c. &c. The purity and goodness of every article warranted. Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

Bacon College.

THE Trustees of BACON COLLEGE take pleasure in announcing to the friends and patrons of the college, that the sum of \$11,000 has been raised, by voluntary subscriptions, to liquidate the debt due by said Institution; that the Institution may now be regarded as free from all its embarrassments, and in possession of property necessary to its usefulness, which has cost about \$30,000, besides a nucleus for an endowment, consisting of near \$5,000 in Northern Bank Stock, \$2,000 in Road Stock, donated by individuals, and from \$7,000 to \$8,000 in subscriptions, annually falling due.

They avail themselves of this occasion to tender to the friends and patrons of the Institution their grateful acknowledgments for the timely aid which their liberality and philanthropy have afforded, and which has been the means of saving from entire loss, an Institution which has already done much to advance the standard of Literature and Science, to confer the benefits of education upon many, some of whom are meritorious and deserving, but unable, otherwise, to prepare themselves for future usefulness in an elevated sphere.

They take this occasion to say, that the doors of this Institution have never been closed against the poor, because of their poverty. They sincerely hope that no necessity may ever exist to compel a different course.

As BACON COLLEGE may now be regarded as permanent, we solicit for it the continued aid of all its friends. Send up your young men, and entrust them to our care. We will do what we can, so to form their characters and cultivate their minds, as to make them ornaments to society, a blessing to their parents, and rich legacies to the age in which they may live.

Done by order of the Board, at Harrodsburg, the 8th day of January, 1848. SAML. AYRES, Clerk, pro tem.

South Frankfort Livery Stable.

ROBERT E. FINNELL.

HAS taken for a term of years, the large Frame Factory of John C. Herndon, on the corner of Main and Adams streets, for the purpose of erecting a Livery Stable, and for the purpose of providing a place of residence for those who may give him a call. He will give close attention, and hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

TERMS: For keeping Horses by the year, \$50 00

By the month, 5 00
By the week, 1 25
By the day, 37
By the single night, 25
Sheds for Vehicles or Horses for sale. Every description of Produce taken in payment.

N. B. Ploughing Lots attended to during the season. South Frankfort, January 14, 1848.

Steam Engine for Sale.

I WILL SELL a small STEAM ENGINE, nearly new, on very accommodating terms. It is of 60 lbs. Cylinder, 16 inches stroke, and all apparatus necessary for moving Machinery, except Boiler. It may be seen at my Steam Plank Dressing Manufactory, on Wilkinson street, near Judge Brown's. Any person wishing an Engine, would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere. Frankfort, January 4, 1848. JACOB BEAVERSON.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fade."

Colored Daguerreotype Portraits. W. H. McCONNECK, having just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with all the latest improvements in the art, offers his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and see specimens.

Rooms on Ann Street, opposite the Weisiger House, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store. January 6, 1848.

Frankfort Advertisements.

LOOK AT THIS BEFORE YOU BUY.

NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

BATCHELOR & ROBERTSON, No. 4, Swigert's Row, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.

ARE now in full receipt of their LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

embracing every variety and style of Goods, suited to the present and approaching season. Also, A FINE STOCK of Queensware, Caps, Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand every STYLE and VARIETY of GOODS usually kept in DRY GOODS STORES. In this town, for past years, and respectfully invite them, and purchasers generally, to call and examine OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. We sell at the lowest, to all who may favor us with their custom.

All kinds of Country Goods and Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices. Frankfort, October 7th, 1847—783-ly

GENERAL AGENT.

WILLIAM F. LEATHERS, General Newspaper Agent, and Collector of every description of Claims placed in his hands.

RESPECTFULLY informs those requiring such services, that he will take charge of any claims for collection in Kentucky, whether for Newspapers, Lawyers, Merchants, or Clerks. He will reside constantly, and during the season visit every part of the State, and make faithful and prompt returns.

REFER TO—J. C. Swigert, J. C. Herndon, Esq., A. G. Hodges, William Tamm, Frankfort, Ky. March 26, 1847. 753-4f

CAPITAL HALL.

Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway, Frankfort.

A. G. DILLON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and the Members of the Legislature, that he has purchased the above establishment, and is prepared to furnish gentlemen with every luxury of the season—such as

OYSTERS, BIRDS, FISH, EGGS, &c. &c. Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

Frankfort Clothing Store.

J. G. F. GRIMME, Returns his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuance of the same. He has on hand a large and well selected Stock of

Ready Made Clothing, Which he sells equally as cheap as the same articles can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.

He has on hand a large quantity of GOODS, suitable for Gentlemen's wear; and having engaged the services of Mr. L. A. SPANGENBURG, an experienced Tailor, he can make any Garment, in the newest and most fashionable style.

He respectfully invites all to give him a call before making their purchases elsewhere. His establishment is in DUDLEY'S CORNER ROOM, immediately opposite the Store of FREDERICK & CO. and the Old Bank. Frankfort, January 13, 1848.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOOK OUT FOR GOOD BARGAINS!! WE invite the especial attention of our friends in the town and country, and others visiting our town, to an examination of our STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c. Those wishing really good and cheap articles in our line, will do well to give us a call. We have now on hand a large lot of GROCERIES, and a considerable quantity of STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c. Consisting in part of,

Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Dye Stuffs, Peppers, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Also—HATS, CAPS, &c.; BOOTS AND SHOES; SPUN COTTON, CASSIMERES, CASSIMERE, VESTINGS, &c. All of which we will sell at the lowest prices, for COUNTRY PRODUCE, on as good terms as any other regular House in town. READING & WILLIAMS, Broadway, opposite the Capital Square. Frankfort, January 20, 1848—178

ROUGH AND READY HANDKERCHIEFS. JUST received a beautiful assortment, (all colors) of the above article, made entirely of Kentucky Silk, with a beautiful Portrait of the Old Hero. Price \$1. For sale by BATCHELOR & ROBERTSON, No. 4, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

House and Sign Painting.

HAVING secured the services of J. ATKINSON, one of the best workmen in the West, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Imitations of Woods and Marbles, Signs, Banners, and Transparencies, Masons, Old Follies and Sons of Temperance Regalia. Also, all kinds of House, Steam Boat and Ornamental Painting. As I am determined to employ none but the best of workmen, and will warrant to be done in the best manner and of good materials, I solicit a share of patronage. I will attend to all finances and contracting, and will give satisfaction, and at Cincinnati prices. H. G. BANTA, Frankfort, Jan. 19, 1848—178

Frankfort Female Seminary.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. & MRS. NOLD. THE next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of February next, and continue twelve weeks.

The patronage the Institution has received since its establishment, has been such as to render the permanency of it certain; and Mr. & Mrs. N. trust that the experience of more than thirteen years' constant teaching, will enable them to afford the best improvement of Young Ladies, of a superior character. Therefore, in their appeal to the public for patronage, they feel confident that they can render entire satisfaction to those who may entrust them with the education of their daughters.

Pupils entering after the commencement of the Session, will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms, per Session of 20 weeks. (One half to be paid in advance.) English branches, \$12, \$15 and \$20 00 Music, 25 00 French, Drawing and Painting, each, 10 00 Boarding, Washing, &c., 50 00

REFER TO—Gov. Wm. Owsley, John W. Finell, Esq., Col. James Davidson, Judge J. M. Hewitt, Dr. G. T. Metcalfe, Rev. J. J. Bullcock, Hon. James Harlan, Judge Ben. Monroe, Hon. B. Y. Owsley, L. Broadhead, Esq.

RECTOR TO GO.

January 4, 1848—767-4f

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE.

WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine, in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, immediately opposite Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store, and one door below James Barnes' Grocery Store. June 9, 1846—713-4f

DOCTORS PHYTHIAN & WATSON.

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY. DOCTOR PHYTHIAN will give his chief attention to Surgery, Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children—branches of the profession in which he has been extensively engaged for eighteen years. He is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (London), and was for four years a dresser in St. Thomas' Hospital, under Sir Astley Cooper. Dr. Watson, of T. P. Office on St. Clair Street, near the Bridge. Frankfort, Kentucky, January 1, 1847

Fresh Family Flour.

20 BBLs. fresh Family Flour, a prime article, in store and for sale by [Jan. 18, 1848] GRAY & GEORGE.

Notions.

PURSES, Pocket Books, Purse Silk, Rings, Steel Beads and Tassels, Combs, Hair and Shaving Brushes, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, &c., for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, January 6.

NOTES.

20 BBLs. fresh Family Flour, a prime article, in store and for sale by [Jan. 18, 1848] GRAY & GEORGE.

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Frankfort Advertisements.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING The office and authorities of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

That branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, being a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by Jacob Swigert, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HENSON.

This work is now ready for delivery at the counting room of the Commonwealth office, and can also be had at Charles S. Bodley & Co's, Lexington; W. M. Todd's, Frankfort; Morton & Griswold's, Louisville; Lewis Collins', Maysville; Lyle & Walker's, Paris. Price, \$3 50 per copy.

Where persons will club and remit us Thirty dollars we will forward Ten copies, by the Carriers of the public books. We will have them well and carefully packed.

Frankfort, Ky., 1847. A. G. HODGES & CO.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL AT THE GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.

The best bargains ever offered in this Market. THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING Ever brought to Frankfort.

SOLOMON WEILER & Co., At the Great Western Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 3, Brown's building, and one door below the Commonwealth Office, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of a very superior stock of the latest style, and made of very superior Goods. Their stock of Goods was selected by one of the firm with great care, and were manufactured into garments under the supervision of an experienced Tailor, so that they are able to recommend their Clothing without fear of future reproach. They wish to make rapid sales and are willing to sell at a very low price, believing that "a nimble squire is better than a slow squire."

Their stock consists of Cloaks, a la mode; Frocks and Dress Coats of superior English and French Cloth, Beaver and Pilot Cloth Coats; Blanket Coats; French Cassimere; Buckskin Coats; Tweed Cassimere and James Coats; Sack Coats of every variety and at almost all prices; Vests of every variety and style, and at prices to suit the times; Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, and James Coats; Linen and Cotton Shirts made to order, various prices and styles; Hats and Caps; Drawers and Under Shirts; Gloves; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Fancy Scarfs; &c., &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, a stock of superior Traveling Trunks, which they will sell on good terms.

S. W. & Co., grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they opened the Great Western Clothing Store in Frankfort, are determined to merit a continuance of that patronage by strict attention to the wants of the people, and by sparing neither pains nor expense to supply those wants. They intend to keep at all times, a good stock, and they intend to sell cheap; they therefore invite all to call at their establishment before they purchase elsewhere.

Frankfort, Ky., October 19, 1847—784-Gm.

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS Insurance, which confines its business exclusively to Life Insurance, has now been in operation two years and a half, during which period it has issued 153 policies, and for the first eighteen months it experienced no loss. Its losses for the winter have been less than \$18,000—leaving an accumulation of about \$65,000 on hand, beyond the payment of claims and expenses. This, added to the original guaranty capital of \$50,000, places the security of the Company on a basis so solid as no longer to admit of a rational doubt.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the policyholders, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated in this State.

Two dividends of 30 per cent. each, on the amount of premiums received, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, have been declared, and are credited to the accounts of the assured, and for which scrip certificates will be issued.

A dividend of 6 per cent. on the first year scrip has likewise been declared, payable to the holders thereof on DEMAND, at the office of the Company.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent—without gratuity, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate, the policy will be fully paid for, and the assured can immediately resort to the policy.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agents.

THE Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age. One Year. Seven Years. For Life.

15 77 88 1 36
20 81 91 1 77
25 85 95 1 12
30 89 99 1 26
35 93 103 1 40
40 97 107 1 54
45 101 111 1 68
50 105 115 1 82
55 109 119 1 96
60 113 123 2 10

A. M. Merchant, M. O. Robert, Henry A. Nelson, O. Bushnell, C. F. Lindsey, Samuel C. Paxson, Richard E. Purdy, Henry K. Bogert, Jonathan K. Herrick, R. A. Reading, Robert B. Coleman, Wm. N. Seymour, James Harper, John M. Nixon, Morris Franklin, Loring Andrews, John M. Coleman, Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Attorney. MEDICAL EXAMINERS. George Wilkes, M. D., 23 Light Street. Cornelius R. Bogert, M. D., 8-S. Marks Place.

SOLICITOR. O. Bushnell, Esq., 22 Nassau Street.

Having been appointed Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

Losses adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

Dr. Lewis Speed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1847. 765-ly

November Report.

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 29, Wall Street), has issued during the month of November, 1847, 17 new Policies, viz:

Merchants 17 Lawyers 3
Mechanics 10 Bankers 5
Manufacturers 3 Clerks and Agents 5
Farmers and Planters 11 Mariner and Boatmen 32
U. S. Marshal 1 Clergymen 2
Members of Congress 1 Judges 1
Gentlemen 2 Editor 1

Number of Policies issued, 71
A. M. Merchant, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Attorney. 192-3t

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KERNON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper. By the NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773-4f

KANAWA SALT—80 barrels in store, for sale by B. B. JOHNSON. Nov. 18, 1847—788-4f

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

EBENUEZ MILITARY INSTITUTE.

This Institution, created by an Act of the General Assembly, will be opened for the reception of Pupils, On the 1st of March, 1847, under the immediate direction and entire control of a

Board of Visitors, Appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth.

It contemplates a Military Organization for Literary and Scientific purposes, an education eminently systematic and practical; the formation of regular habits, and the diffusion of a knowledge of Military Science.

Military duties will not be permitted to interfere with the pupils' studies in any way, but rather take the place of his unprofitable, and often, vicious play.

The course of study adopted, and which will be required in order to graduation, is that usually taught in military colleges, except that but one language is required, (Latin or French) the time usually occupied by the second, being devoted to a more extended course in Mathematics, Natural Science and English Literature.

A Preparatory Department is organized in connection with the Institute, in which boys of any age are taken, and are subjected to the same Military discipline as the Cadets.

The position of the Institute, at the Franklin Springs, near Frankfort, Kentucky, (recently occupied by the Franklin Institute) is admirably adapted in every respect